THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Continued from the First Page.

THE NAVAL EX	PEDITION.
T Charles Make Water	Comminders. Gun
1-Steam frigate Wabash	Captain Davis
2-Sloop Vandalia	
1-Angesta	E. G. Parcrot
2-Alabama	E. Lanier
8-Curiew	P @ Watmough
4-Florida	T P Contabase
6—Gem of the Seas	J. R. Gentsborough.
Gen of the seas	- Isixter
6—Isaac M. Smith	J. W. A. Nichoison.
7-Mohican	S. W. Godon
8-Ottawa	Thomas H. Stevens.
9-Pawnee	R. H. Wyman.
10-Pembina	J. P. Bankhaad
II-Penguin.	T A Dudd
12-Pocahontas	D Deside
19 P B Forber	P. Drayton
13-R. B. Forbes	H. S. Newcomb
14—Seminale	J. P. Gillies
ro-Selleca	Daniel Ampan
16-Unadilia	N. Collins
17-Shawshene	E. Calboup.
18-Georgia	
TRANSPORT	8.

,643 ,500 1,035 1,751 1,902 462 800 875 16 10 .. 2,122

STEAMTUGS. 1-0. M. Petit...... A. S. Gardner..... Marquey S. J. Manton..... PERRY BOATS.
2—Ethan Allen. nodore Pe -May Flower.

1—Ship Great Regibble.
2—Ship Gotan Express.
3—Ship Gotan Express.
3—Ship Gotan Express.
4—Ship Zonas Coffih.
5—Bark J. A. Bishop.
6—Frig Belle of the Bay.
7—Brig Ellen P. Stewart.
5—Schr. S. F. Abbott.
9—Schr. E. F. Allen.
1—chr. Western Star.
13—Schr. S. Alright.
20—Schr. R. Miller.
22—Schr. J. Sattorthwai
25—Schr. J. Smotthwai
25—Schr. J. Smotthwai
25—Schr. J. Miller.
26—Schr. J. Miller.
26—Schr. D. Molany.
26—Schr. D. Molany. 28—Schr. Simms. 29—Schr. Hewitt. 30—Schr. Sarah 31—Sehr. Willard Saulsbur. 32—Sehr. S. Cullin. RECAPITULATION OF VESSELS.

ce, I'ale, Savannah, Flag, and other vessels of the lockading squadron, which will join the expedition as asses the points off which they are stationed.

The Belvidere and Fiorida, the tugbeat O. M. Petit, and the two ferry beats, Ethan Allen and Commodore Perry, having returned, the fleet is now diminished to that ex-

THE MILITARY FORCE. The military strength of the expedition is supposed to consist of about 20,000 men. It is organized as follows:—

DIVISION COMMANDER, Acting Major General. Brig. Gen. THOS. W. SHERMAN THE BRIGADES.

The division consists of three brigades, as follows:

Under command of Educar L. Viels, compress of New Hampshire Third. Col. E. W. Fellows.
Maine Eighth. Col. Lee Strickland.
New York Forty-sixth. Col. Henry Moore.
New York Forty-eighth. Col. Henry Moore.
New York Forty-eighth. Col. Jemes H. Cerry.

Under command of Isaac Ingalia Stevens, composed of emsylvania Fiftieth.

a. Roundhaas volunieers. Co. Pavid Leusure.
lehigan Eighth. Col. Wm. M. Fenton.
ew York Seventy-ninth. Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Nobles

Commanded by Horatio Gares Wagner, composed of New Hamshire Fourth. Colonel Thomas J. Whipple. Comnecticut Sixth... Colonel James L. Chattleld. Connecticut Seventh... Colonel A. A. Terry. Maine Ninth... Colonel Richworth Rich.

There are various other regiments—as for instance the Third Rhode Island, Colonel Brown; the Massachusett Twenty-first, Colonel Morse; the Engineer Volunteer bat talion, Colonel E. W. Serrill, a corps of Sappers and Min ers, which joined the expedition at Fortress Monroe, and which we cannot locate in any particular brigade; and points, of which we have as yet no definite information In addition to the regular land force accompanying the expedition, there is also a battalion of United States maes, under the command of Major Reynolds. The entire military arm of the expedition may safely be estimated. lowever, at certainly not less than 20,000 men-for the most part picked troops detailed from General McCleitan's nd for this particular service.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND STAFF. CHIEF OF THE EXPEDITION. Acting Major General. Brig. General T. W. SHERMAN.

Acting Major General. Brig. veneral in STAFF.

Asst. Adj. General... Capt. Louis Pelouze, Fifteenth infautry.

Chief Quartermaster. Capt. Rufus Saxton, Asst. Quarter-

Chief Quartermaster.

Asat. Quartermaster.

Asat. Quartermaster.

Asat. Quartermaster.

Asat. Quartermaster.

Capt. H. A. Hascall, Asat. Quartermaster United States Army.

Asat. Quartermaster.

Capt. Chas. E. Fuller, Asat. Quartermaster United States Army.

Chief Commissary.

Capt. Michael R. Morgan, Asat. Com.

Sub., United States Army.

Capt. Michael R. Morgan, Asat. Com.

Sub., United States Army.

Capt. Quincey A. Gilmore, United States Engineers.

First Lieut. John A. Tardy, Jr., United States Engineers.

First Lieut. John A. Tardy, Jr., United States Engineers.

Cond Asst. Engineer.

Second Asst. Engineer.

Second Asst. Engineer.

First Lieut. John A. Tardy, Jr., United States Engineers.

Conief of Ordnance.

First Lieut. Francis J. Shunk. Ordnance Dept United States Army.

Medical Director.

Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, United States Army Madical Dept.

Signal Officer.

First Lieut. Theodore L. Dumont, United States Volunteers.

Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. John A. Tardy, Jr., United States Volunteers.

Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. John A. Tardy, Jr., United States Volunteers.

Additional Paymaster.

Major Z. K. Vaughborn.

Additional Paymaster.

Major J. L. Hewitt.

Chief Officer in charge, attached to the Staff of General Sherman.......Lieut Theodore L. Dumont. Attached to the Staff of Lieutenant E. J. Keenab. Brigadier General Viele... Lieutenant O. H. Howard. Attached to the Staff of Lieutenant W. L. Tafft. Brigadier General Stevens Lieutenant W. S. Coggswel Attached to the Staff of Lieutenant H. Ray Sayder Brigadier General Wright, Lieut. Franklin F. Town.

Lieut, Theodore L. Dumont, the Chief Signal Officer, was formerly connected with company B of Duryce's Zouaves and was wounded at the battle of Big Bethel. He was after that detached from his regiment and detailed to the signal corps of Major Myer, under General Butler. He is a b-ave officer, and will no doubt be an important aux. Biary in the monster expedition.

ARTHLERY.

Pattery of six pieces...... Captain John Hamilton.

This battery consists mostly of Parrott rifled cannon and forms part of the noted Sherman battery, which the rebels have so often boasted of having captured.

One of the most important officers connected with the expedition is Colonel Chas. O. Boutelle, of the United en Const Survey. This officer may be assumed to be perfectly familiar with the general topography of the part of the Southern coast to which the expedition is directed, he having made the survey of it from Cape For to St. Mary's river in 1852. Again, in 1854, a reconnois Ashby river to the Santee, Colonel Boutelle acting in the capacity of officer of antronomical and magnetic obns. He also was engaged in subsequent surveys along the same coast up to 1857, and must therefore have ac led a most thorough knowledge of it is all its features. T to presence of such an other with the expedition is of the greatest moment.

PROBABLE LANDING OF THE ARMY.

If the feel put into Eql's Bay, as we have every reason o believe, we may take for granted that a landing has the mode in which the landing was to be effected; but at | of a feet on Port Royal, and the occupation of Beaufort,

this time it will be interesting to read the general orders on the subject. They are as follows:-

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 19.

HEADQUARIES EX EDITIONARY CORPS, BEAUGE ATLANTE.

OFF FORTERS MONROE, Cet. 23, 1861.

This command will sail for its destination in a very few days, under convoy of a naval squadron commanded by Fiag Officer Dupont. The transports will move in three columns, and in rear of the main body of the squadron. The transports belonging to the First brigade will compose the right column, those of the Second brigade and Third Brigade and the battallion of volunteer Engineers the left column.

Each years will estate the control of volunteer Engineers

the left column.

Each yessel will retain its order in column, and the columns will move in parallel lines equi-distant, regulating from the right. The sail vossels and other transports, madequate to the task of sailing with the feet, will be towed by such steamers as the Chief quartermaster may designate. Flag Officer Dupont, is co-perfairen with the land forces, has kindly madesuch an arrangement of his fleet as will secure the transports from unnecessary diffusion, and all senior officers on transports and masters of vessels will enter into the spirit of, and conform to these arrangements, a plan of which will be duly given.

form to these arrangements, a plan of which will be duly given.

If. The General commanding announces to the Expeditionary Corps that it is intended to make descent on the enemy's coast, and probably under ci-cumstances which will demand the utmost vigilance, coolness and intrepedity on the part of every officer and man of his command. In consideration of the justness and holiness of our cause, of the ardent patriotism which has prompted the virtuous and industrious chizens of our land to fly to their country's standard in the moment of her peril, he most confidently believes that he will be effectually and efficiently supported in his efforts to overthrow a zealous, active and wily fee, whose cause is unholy and principles untenable.

emicently supported in his efforts to overthrow a zealous, active and wily foe, whose cause is unboly and principles untenable.

Hi. On the approach of the transports to the place of disembarkation, each brigade commander will anchor his transports as near each other as practicable, and will at the proper time superintend the disembarkation of his brigade. The surf boats, with other means for disembarkation on board, are believed to be capable of landing at once from three to four thousand men. The surf boats are of different sizes. Two of the largest may take the officers and men of a company of one hundred men; two of the next size a company of seventy men, and so on in proportion. The other means of transportation may take the remainder of a brigade, with probably one or two sections of field artillery.

IV. The disembarkment will be made in three lines. The first line will be the brigade of Gen. Wright, flanked by two sections of Hamilton's battery and accompanied by the squad of regular sappers and miners and two companies of Serrell's Volunteer Engineers, with a sufficient supply of intrenching tools and sand bags. The second line will be the brigade of General Stevens, and if necessary accompanied by a section of Hamilton's battery and two pieces, to be manned by a company of the Third Rhode Island regiment. The reserve will be composed of General Vielle's brigade, the remaining portions of Serrell's Volunteer Engineers and the flirt Rhode Island regiment, and will be disposed of according to circumstances.

V. The boats of not only each company, but of each re-

composed of General Veile's brigade, the remaining portions of Serreli's Volunteer Engineers and the Third Rhode Island regiment, and will be disposed of according to circumstances.

V. The boats of not only each company, but of each regiment and brigade will land abreast as far as practicable, and in the order of battle. The ulmost effort will be made to effect the landing in that order. Should it be found impracticable to land immdistely from the lighters, then the surf boats, when emptied, will immediately proceed to the rapid landing of the men from the lighters, and as soon as the whole line is landed all the boats will return, and bring forward in like manner the troops of the second line, and so with the reserve.

VI. The general efficers and commanders of battalions, &c., will be furnished in time with the plan of descent and the particular order of battle. It is probable that the first line will have to conquer the ground on which to establish itself, and if opposed by greatly superior numbers, to manœuver, and perhaps to momentarily intrench. If not seriously opposed, the first line, after overcening immediate difficulties, will continue to drive back the enemy, but will not venture beyond supporting distance from the shore before the landing of the general commanding or without his special orders.

VII. The commanding officer of the navel squadron has kindly consented to furnish three bundred suifors to assist in launching and manning the surf boats, and he appeals to the patriotism of the masters, mates and sailors of the several transports to furnish an additional number of conswains and carsmen. Any deficiency of carsmen will land and form with their platoons.

VIII. The commanding officer of the navel squadron has kindly consented to furnish three bundred suifors to assist in launching and manning the surf boats, and he appeals to the patriotism of the masters, mates and sailors of the several transports to furnish they but the surface of the particular of the several transports and other hired v

SKETCH OF BULL'S BAY.

Few of our navigators have ever entered the waters of Bull's l'ay, because, though extending for some ten or twelve miles from north to south, by about half that disance in width, there are no towns or settlements along its interior coast, and nothing to attract commercial ves els. It is situated some twenty-three miles northeast of Charleston, and is connected with that harbor by numerous creeks. It is easy of approach from the sea for vesnchorage, and can be carily put in a state of complete d fence. At high tide the bar has fifteen feet of water I one of the objects of the expedition be—as we have heretefore stated and still believe—to provide havens for our vessels and winter quarters for our troops in thos fouthern latitudes, this point has been well selected. The bay is studded with islands, some of which-partipurposes. We have no doubt that formidable intrenchthe most suitable points. It was for such purposes that brick and other building material, tools, mechanics and laborers.

It must not be supposed that the occupation of this point at the present time indicates an immediate land movement upon Charleston. We do not believe that any such movement is contemplated. Besides, the fact that the division of the army under General Sherman is not numerical force sufficient to warrant any assumption of the kind, the nature of the land bordering Bull's Bay would forbid it. For miles from the coast stretches nward an impenetrable morass cuphoniously and not nappropriately designated Hell Hole Swamp. There is not a road or path through it, nor, perhaps, is a pathway practicable. The creeks that wind from the bay in the direction of Charleston might be navigated by small gun-boats, but we do not believe that such a design is contemplated. The only real object of our taking session of the bay is, we imagine, simply to constitute rendezvous for our vessels, and winter quarters for our croops, in connection with similar establishments yet to ie farther south-as, for instance, at Port Royal which is, we presume, the next point to be eccupied The map which we publish to-day will enable our read ers to understand the drift and importance of these south

The entrance to Bull's Bay is flanked on its right by the talent called hapeoon leland, and on the lett by Bull's Island. The latter is some five or six miles in mgth, sud is well calculated for a large military encampment. It is here, particularly, that we looked for the rection of strong fortifications.

The marshy nature of the soil adjacent to the bay while it would interfere with any land movement of our troops—if such were contemplated—will also prevent their being interrupted in the erection of their intrenchments by any formidable force of the rebels. So that what might at first sight appear to be a disadvantage, will be, in reality, an advantage to us.

SKETCH OF PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT. Many persons are inclined to believe that the first ation of the Sect will prove to have been the harber of Resufert of Port Poyal, or at all events, that this place, if not the first, will prove to be the second point to which the expedition will pay its respects. It is the tes barbor on the South Carelina coast, and yet, like Buil's Bay, it is but little frequented.

Port Royal is afteen miles northeast from the entrance of Savannah river, and is perhaps the most important point on the Atlantic coast of all the Southern States which border upon that sea, for the purpose of a hostile

The entrance to Port Royal is the begt channel fo ships through the bars in the whole range of ports below Norfolk, and the harbor is sufficient to float the whole expeditionary fleet. Its accessibility, its capaciousness, and its contiguity to Charleston and Savannah, cause to be looked upon with much fear and distrest by the citizens of South Carolina and Georgia, for they rectly or not remains to be seen-have selected it as the rendezvous of the expeditionary fact. The town of Leaufort stands on the west bank of Port Royal river, and is connected by rail with all principal towns and chies in the Southern and Southwestern States. This remiers the assumbly

peculiarly dangerous to the rebels of these regions. Port Royal was the original point of settlement of South Care lina in 1670, and its great superlority as an entrance and harbor has always been acknowledged. Why, indeed, it became subordinate to Charleston and Savannah does not clearly appear, unless it was for the reason that it was not central to South Carolina, it occupying the southern extremity of the State, and was too near to the only good harbor of Georgia for commerce. A glance at the map will show that a more vulnerable spot for striking at the rebels could not be selected. On either hand lie Georgia and South Carolina, with their capitals, Charleston and Savannah, the hotbeds of seces. sion. The communication between the cities would be the first to be seized, the distance between the two cities being 104 miles, and a force moving up the waters from Beaufort would strike the road at Pocelalego, fifty five miles from Charleston and forty-nine from Savannah, by which means Charleston or Savannah could be taken on the rear. The forts and batteries of both harbors would hus be rendered useless as defences to their respective

Steering for Port Royal harbor, the course after taking earings is due west for St. Michael's Head, within fifteer eagues of which will be found from twenty to twenty. ive fathoms water. Land is made in clear weather at distance of six leagues, in twelve fathoms water. Port Royal entrance is known by a small grove of trees which stand on the west side of it, and tower above all the other trees like a high crowned but; hence the grove is called the Hat of Port Royal. The entrance to Port Royal is between two immense breakers—one on the north called Coles' Care, the other on the southward called Martin's ndustry. Between these two breakers the channel is

The town of Beaufort is built on the west bank of the Port Royal river, a narrow branch of the ocean, fifty illes northeast of Savannah and fifty five southwest of Charleston. The town is old, with less than a thousand inhabitants, and of far less importance in trade now than its namesake of North Carolina. It is, nevertheless within easy distance of both Charleston and Savannah, and but ten miles from the railread which connects those

Beaufort is situated in the district of the same name one of the most populous and fertile in the whole State In 1850 this district produced more rice and more sweet potatoes than any other county in the United States, or district within the State. It chief staples are cotton, rice, Indian corn and sweet potatoes. The Savanuah river runs long its border, and is navigable for steamboats.

There is no strong position near the town capable of rebel occupation or defence, and therefore the movement of our forces on either Charleston or Savannah would be easy from this point should the reduction of those places be on the programme of Sherman's and Dupont's coming operations.

Whother this point has been selected or not for th theatre of action we cannot yet say; but it is open to our vessels at any time; for the rebels have no vessels-ofwar to send there, and no soldiers to spare to throw up defences and garrison it. It would take a great no of troops to make both Savannah and Beaufort safe against a powerful fleet, which could operate against either alternately, or, by dividing its force, attack both

THE EFFECT OF THE EXPEDITION. No matter what may be the design of the military and naval commanders who are in charge of the expedition the occupation of Bull's Bay cannot fail to produce intense alarm at Charleston and along the whole Sor oast, and cause an immense drain upon the rebel army in Virginia for the purpose of defending the sea coast They will see in this movement the first step towards an attack upon Charleston, and we may therefore expect a hurried march southward of at least fifty thousand men to guard that city. When similar demon strations are made at Port Royal, Beaufort, Brunswick Mobile and New Orleans, the rebel army of the Potomac must soon be disorganized. Whether that be so or not footholds for the national forces will be obtained all along the Southern coast, and probably a cotton port or tw may be thrown open to commerce, and from these points the influence, power and authority of the republic will gradually be extended over the whole region now cursed, npovershed and devestated by this unnatural rebellion

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

We have no particulars of the arrival of the fleet at Bull's Bay, other than those you have received. The Monticello arrived at Fortress Monroe just before the boat left for Baltimore, and there was no time to communicate with the government. The actual destination of the expedition has not yet been divulged here.

The Navy Department has received no news except that brought by the Florida to Philadelphia, and the Belvidere and Monticello to Fortress Monroe; but this is am ply sufficient to remove all apprehensions as to the safety of the fleet from the late storm, and to encourage exectations of the brilliant success of the onterprise.

The vessels that have returned are comparatively unimportant to the expedition. The next intelligence ex pected is of the landing of the troops.

THE RETURN OF THE FLORIDA-THE FLEET IN THE GALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1861. The sidewheel steamer Florida, attached to the great expedition, reached the Navy Yard at noon to-day. The Florida was fitted out in New York, is of 1,280 tons burthen and now ten years old. She left Fortress Monroe on Tuesday last with the flotilia, and sailed southward as far as Cape Fear. When off Cape Fear, owing to a rough sea and the derangement of her machinery, she was compelled to put back. The accident occurred on Friday last, the 2d inst. The feet at that time had passed Cape Fear, being two leagues from shore, and while the war vessels kept close together, the transports and smaller vessels were much scattered. A number of the latter were out of sight, among them the Matanzas, the Oriental and the

As far as Captain Goldsborough could determine, the ships of war were making directly southwestward for Georgetown entrance, at Winyaw bay, or perhaps, for Bull's bay, as both lay in the same line. No trouble appeared among the main fleet, and they observed a steady course southward, signalizing to the flagship Wabash during the night time. A few vessels passed the fleet coming northward. Among them two or three attached to the blockading squadron. Frequently, during the storm, the men on board the Fiorida could hear the drums on the war vessels beating, and the same sounds were heard after the lights of the fleet had finally

Captain Geldsborough does not believe that more than three or four of the transports have parted convoy. The machinery of the Florida was not in ine vest condition when she left Hampton Roads, and therefore easily liable to derangement. She will sail again on Friday, and will be repaired to morrow. All sday night the gale was pretty high, with plenty of

On Wednesday it abated but recommended on Thursday, coming from the southeastward and blowing the ships in toward shore. Toward evening it changed to a outheast gale, less powerful, and on Friday had almost entirely ceased.

The Be videre had gone clean out of both sight and signailting, and was presumed to have returned to Fortress Monroe, masmuch as she looked to be in bad condition during the prevalence of the storm. Her commander had signalized trouble twice, after which the vessel drifted award the offing, at slow speed. [She has since returned

to Fortess Monroe.—En. Himain.] When the fleet sailed from Hampton Roads the Florida was the third in order, being preceded by the Carlew-a Philadelphia ferry boat-and followed by the Georgia She maintained the same relative position up to Wednesday night, when she fell astern and was finnily compelled to put back. Her officers and men regret the necessity that withholds them from performing their share of the

Commander—J. R. Goldsborough.
Livtenont—J. W. Scott,
Maller, Joseph Stott, B. B. Mayby, J. W. Balch, Chas.
Baker, W. B. Wise, T. S. Harrisen.
Surgen.—J. S. Cohn, John S. Smith, James A. Sherfee,
George Bonnet, George Mason, George S. Smith.
Conner—J. J. Flother.
Cork—L. Fennington. ander-J. R. Goldsborough.

service.

News from the Pacific.

SHIPPING.
SAF FLANCISCO, Nov. 4, 1861.
Arrived to-day ships Cont.st, from New York
Catawba, Boston. The former threw overboard thirty
five thousand dollars worth of merchandise.

The Novy.

Poster, I, third share this case element. Common Macron, was at along whoo September II, from Nov Officers and crew all with.

THE REBELLION.

Advance of the Outposts of the Rebel Army of the Potomac.

One Hundred Thousand Men and Two Hundred Pieces of Cannon in Beauregard's Army.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

Important Movements of the Union Forces Expected.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Unconditional Removal of Gen. Fremont.

Great Excitement Among the Troops Under His Command.

Fremont's Farewell Address to the Army.

NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA

Additional Particulars of the Affair at Gauley Bridge, Virginia.

The Reported Repulse Floyd Confirmed.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reported Withdrawal of the Rebels from Big Bethel, Yorktown and Norfolk.

Rumored Resignation of the Rebel General Beauregard.

NEWS FROM HATTERAS INLET.

Fight Between a Rebel Steamer and the Fort and Union Squadron, OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPTTCHES.

REPORT OF A HERALD SCOUT IN VIRGINIA-ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND REBEL SOLDIERS AND TWO HUNDRED PIECES OF ARTILLERY IN BEAUREGARD'S ARMY-INSUBORDINATION AMONG THE REBEL TROOPS, ETC.

A HERALD scout, just returned from Virginia, reports Seneral Beauregard's rebel army, stationed to the right of Braddock's Road, between Fairfax and Centreville, one hundred thousand strong, with two hundred pieces of artillery; but the pieces are indifferently manned, and the cannoniers undisciplined, the Quartermaster's De partment deficient in wagons, and many troops bare-

The Virginia troops are dispirited. Those whose term of culistment expired will not re-culist. Descritons are of every day occurrence; eleven deserted from one company in a single night.

ADVANCE OF THE REBEL PICKETS TOWARDS VIENNA

A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING. The scouting parties sent out for several days past from General Smith's division in the direction of Fairfax Court House, report that the rebel pickets have advanced with in a mile and a haif of Vienna. Occasional shots baye been fired at our pickets, but without killing or wounding anybody.

A considerable rebel force is at Fairfax Court House. and rebel troops are being thrown westward from that vicinity in the direction of Leesburg.

It is apparent, from the military movements and the activity displayed in Washington since General McCiellan took chief command, that a great and decisive battle is about to be fought. It would not surprise us if there should be one in a very few days.

Opposite the city the pickets of General Fitz John Porter's division and of General McDowell's division occupy their old lines, without having seen or heard of the enemy

for ten days past. All is quiet throughout the department of the Potoma

to night. EFFECT OF THE NEWS FROM THE NAVAL EXPEDITION The news from the Navai Expedition and from Western

Virginia has occasioned great rejoicing here. The news from Western Virginia is cheering. War Department is in receipt of several despatches, con-firming the report of the repulse of the arch rebel Floyd and the capture of his whole force. These who kno Floyd think, however, that he will contrive his individual mpe at any cost to his command.

The latest despatches received, represent that Generals Benham and Schenek had reached the rear of Floyd's army, and the complete capture of the whole concern expected. This success and the rafe arrival of the naval expedi-

tion are regarded by our military authorities as only preliminary to the grand comp to be struck at the very head of the rebellion. They are encouraging, but they are not decisive of the grand issue between the govern ment and the traiterous Southern confederacy. They serve to dishearten and demoralize the rebeis, but the insurrection can be much more certainly and a Festually reahed by the total route of the grand army of the cor spiraters on the banks of the Peremae.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC. The position of analys on the Lower Potennic remains unchanged. The rebels were unusually quiet on Saturday

and Sunday. Not a single gun was ared trong their batteries at Shipping Point, Evansport or Aquia creek. The derenching rain, which continued to descend in corrects during Salurday, prevented practice with their gons, while the heavy gale prevented vessels coming up the

Lower Petermee, at Shipping Point, became startled at that the Merriman was completed, if there had been a proper regard for our river defences. being roll' was heaten, and the robels were immediately

A correspondent of the Examiner complains that
main arms; but soon found that there was no cause for
Governor Latcher, who had wisited the peninsula to look

Eve yilling was quiet on both sites this morning.

A DEMONSTRATION TO BE MADE ON THE RECEL BATTE RIES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC. Considerable surprise and some indignation are mani-

Considerable surprise and some indignation are manifested here at the delay in breaking up the rebei blockade of the Potomac. Although officers and men of the flotilla have been eager for action, they have been required to lay quietly at anchor and observe the construction of battery after battery, until finally the fleet was driven part up and part down the river. The only batteries that are really of consequence are the one at Chopowamsie, at the lower and, and the one at Shipping Point, at the upper end of the blockade. At the former point the width of the river the blockade. At the former point the width of the river is only a mile and a half, and at the latter a mile and a quarter. If, instead of using ten pound Parrot guns, the armaments of the upper and lower portions of the fleet were mansferred to land batteries at Posoy's Hill, back of Budd's Ferry, opposite to Shipping Point, and to Smith's Point, opposite Chopowamsie, and worked by the crews of the fleet, the rebels could be speedily driven from their batteries, and the obstructions to the navigation of

the river effectually removed. The rebels use almost exclusively percussion shells which seldem burst at the proper point, if at all. They are evidently deficient in time fuses for ordinary shells; and the heavy guns of the fleet, or some of the nine or alor the heavy gains of the heat, or some of the cleven inch Dahlgren guns, or long thirty two pounders now lying at the Navy Yard, used in shore batteries, firing the common shell and shrapnel among them, would in a few hours render the batteries, now so formidable to our shipping, completely untenable.

It is understood to be the determination of government

that the river shall be opened within a few days, and that the rebels shall be dislodged from their batteries.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR GENERAL HALLBOK. Major General Halleck arrived here this morning, and mediately called upon the President and Genera McClellan. It has not yet been determined to what de partment he will be assigned. In this connection it may be proper to state that a strong effort is being made to Set General Meigs assigned to the Department of the West, in place of General Fremont.

ARREST FOR FURNISHING SUPPLIES TO THE REBELS. Mr. Brush, living in the vicinity of Fall's church, was arrested this morning, and brought to General Wadsworth's headquarters, on a charge of having taken a wagon load of salt to Fairfax Court House for rebel use.

DEATHS IN THE CAMPS AND HOSPITALS. The following deaths of soldiers occured yesterday Kimball Wood, Company F, Fiftieth regiment, New

C. A. Bartlett, Company H, Fifth Vermont.

Jacob Askey, Fifth; Charles A. Thom; son, Company B Twelfth; F. Somers, Company G, Twenty third; John Walker, Company D, Twenty seventh, and B. Smith, Company E, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania.

A NEW GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL. The government has rented for hospital purposes the whole of the row of spacious buildings formerly occupied as residences by Senators Douglas, Rice, Breckinridge and

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD. The Army Retiring Board were again in session to-day, and retired Major L. Jones, of the First cavalry. They have also before them the cases of Major Juo. W. T. Gardner, of the First cavalry, and Colonel Thayer, of the Engineers. The Board adjourned until Wednesday week. THE FIRE AT THE INPIRMARY.

The old woman supposed to have perished in the confla-gration of the General Hospital yesterday morning has since been discovered, so no lives were lost in that dis. aster. The destruction of the infirmary by fire has de-monstrated the utter inefficiency of the Fire Department here, and induced the government to order immediately two steam fire engines and well drilled companies to work

BLOODY FRACAS IN BEAUREGARD'S ARMY ABOUT A

A fight occurred in Beauregard's army, between Borden's Guard and the Wise Artiflery, when a number were wounded, including Captain John Q. A. Nadenbush, of the Berkeley Guards, and Captain E. G. Alburtis, of the Wise Artillery. The fracas arose in consequence of a woman, named Belle Boyd, refusing to sell a bottle of whiskey to a soldier. She demanded two dollars for a pint bottle; soldier offered one; Mrs. Boyd re'used to sell; soldier seized bottle; woman drew a knife; soldier did the same; Wise Artillery interfered in behalf of woman, and Borden's Guard Artillery for soldier. It was a florea REBEL CAVALRY AT AARTINSBURG. Colonel Ashby, with his rebel cavalry, was in Martins-

burg November 1. THE REBELS MOVING GRAIN TO WINCHESTER. The rebels have been moving grain to Winchester for

the past week. A REVEREND RESEL CAPTURED. Rev. Green North, the captured clergyman at Bolivar

was in the habit of delivering sermons, and afterwards going round enlisting men for the rebel cavalry. DAMAGE TO THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL BY THE GALE. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal tow path is overflowed, and below Sandy Hock there is a break in the canal. Attempts to take boats into the river resulted in sinking

 Navigation is so far interrupted as to pre ment of coal to Washington for some days. SOLDIERS' LETTERS TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES. The following explanation of the Post Office regulations n regard to letters from the United States to the British provinces has been published by the Postmaster Gene

Information has been received at the Post Office Depart-Information has been received at the rectioned peartment that regimental postmasters and other persons detailed to receive and forward letters from the United States army have in some instances demanded and exacted prepayment of postage on letters destined for the Pritish North American provinces. This practice is a direct violation of the postal regulations, which do not require prepayment of postage on such letters, and it should immediately be discontinued.

The fact that the complaints which called forth this exdanation emanated from New Brunswick argues that notwithstanding Her Majesty's proclamation, there are a good many men in our army who have at least intimate relations in Victoria's dominion.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHILE. Information just received from our new Minister t hile, Mr. Neison, indicates a most satisfactory condition of things in that country, under the newly inaugurates administration of Senor Perez, which has the confidence of all classes of the community. Mr. Nelson expresses imself in terms of highest satisfaction with his inter course with the authorities and society of the country. The long pending questions in dispute between the two THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

It appears from the official statement that the amount of drafts upon the Treasury last month was ten and a half millions, of which six millions six hundred thousand were drawn from New York. The unavailable buillion

fund is nine hundred and two thousand. The total balance to the credit of the United States Freasury in the States now under insurrectionary control is stated at six and a half millions, and, after making a deduction for the unavailable, the available balance is

four and a half millions. CONSULAR APPOINTMENT. Charles L. Ogden, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Consul to Quebec.

A BELGIAN BARON DESIROUS OF ENTERING THE ARMY Paron De Reifenborg, of Belgium, has tendered his military services to the government.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS NONROE.

Rebel Troops Leaving Big Bethel and Yorktown-Reported Resignation of Beauregard. Fortress Moszov, Nov. 4, 1881.

No less than sixty contrabands came in to the fortress and fleet to-day.

They report that many of the troops have been withdrawn from Big Pethel, Yorktown and the vicinity of Nerfolk, but do not know where they have gone. The central ands were picked up in boats and canoes. One

boat had twenty-four in it. Parsangers by the fing of truce may that no information had been received at Norfolk relative to the fleet at ton o'clock Wednesday morning.
The Nerfolk Pay Book mentions a rumor that General

Beauregard had resigned, and also publishes a despatch from Richard mentioning a similar rumor there. From the Richmond Examiner, of November 4, we

river and running the blockade. Several schroman word learn that the work on the Merrimee is still uncorn n sight on Sunday, but none or them attempted to pass picted, and that there are great complaints of slowness and imperfection in the iron work, as furnished by the early on Monday morning the relief pickets on the foundries there, and adds that it is certainly high time

> A correspondent of the Examiner complains that anathen had done nothing on arriving there ber cat beg, fish and drink.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Position of the Rebel Floyd and His Forces.

The Union Forces Confident of a Brilliant Victory,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1861.

An official despatch, received to-day, states that Gen. Floyd's force is seven thousand, and that Benham's and Schenck's brigades were following him on the new road. The despatch is extremely hopeful of a brilliant victory, and the prospect of it is cheering.

Another despatch from Cleveland, dated last night, states that the Kanawha boat had just passed Maysville, and reported that Gen. Resecrans had repulsed Floyd and at the last accounts that Generals Benham and Schenek had got in his rear, and that it was thought Floyd's force would be captured by them. The military authorities are still anxiously expecting

further intelligence as to the battle between the forces of Gen. Rosecrans and John B. Floyd, but up to a late hour to-night nothing had been received since the despatches previously mentioned, referring to the position of Gen. Rosecrans' troops on Saturday evening.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5, 1861. This afternoon the Times has some particulars of the late fight at Gauley Bridge. The engagement was not a general battle, but a rather warm skirmish, in which the

emy were repulsed with great less. The action was commenced by the rebels, who opened two batteries on our lines near Gauley Bridge, but though the firing centinued all day, little or no damage was done, not a man being killed.

Late on Friday our artillery was brought to bear, and the rebel fire soon silenced. A train was fired upon about the same time, some miles up the river, and three men wounded, but none

On Friday night General Benham's brigade moved down the river to Gauley Bridge, and were ferried across on a flatheat, which the rebels had previously sunk. He moved along the base of a hill upon which the rebel batteres had been planted, intending to go down as far as Lamp creek, three or four miles where there is a gap in the mountains, and a read leading to the rear of where the rebels are encamp

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM HATTERAS.

Fight Between the Rebel Steamer Curlew and the Union Batteries and Steamers. FORTRES MONROR, NOV. 4, Via Baltinone, Nov. 5, 1861. }
The following is from the Richmond Examiner of N

There has been received at the Navy Department the report of Captain Hunter, dated off the North Carolina coast, Confederate steamer Curlew, October 30, 1861. We

make the following extract from the report:—

CONFERENTE SYRES SYREMER CURLEW, Oct. 30, 1861. At dawn yesterday we started, and on our way looked in at Beacon Island and Ocraceke, but saw nothing with certainty of the eremy at or near either place. We then started for Hatteras I iet, and when mear the position of inner buoy the enemy opened fire upon as from the the fort and two of their steamers without injury. On coming within easy range, I sighted the rifled gun at the Harriet Lane and fired, the fort and two steamers continuing to fire at us as rapidly as possible. We fired six shells of twenty-five and two steamers, and as the course of the steamy and wenty fuse, and as the course of the steamy we fired the steam gun at them five times, training it well forward. It is uncertain whether the enemy sostaited any injury, although many of the crew and officers think the fourth shell took effect unifeship of a very long three masted steamer lying near the Harriet Lane, and another hurst between the two. A small steamer was seen employed towing a merchant vessel either out of danger or out of range of the fort. The Vandais fired twently three shells at us. Only one of which came near.

Feeling that I had carried out the spirit of your interestical Lwithbrew and waite! within half a mile of part re.

All hands displayed great enthusiasso, and seemet de. nake the following extract from the report:—

part ire.

All hands displayed great enthusiason, and seemed delighted when one steamer began moving toward: s. There were at anchor inside sixteen sailing viessils and three steamers. Only one vessel in the offing.

The steamer Spaulding is hourly expected here, and we then will have the news of the fight. Nothing has been beard from Hatteras since two weeks ago.

NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Important Movements of the Hostile Ar-

Louisvair, Nev. 5, 1861. General Buckner has retired towards Boaling Green and Stanton has gone back into Tennessee. The Union vided:-General Schoepff commands the eastern, Gener McCook the central, and General Crittenden the western division. Colonel Euroridge has advanced to Woodbury. The central troops have advanced to Bacon creek, and it s thought our troops are able to assume

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

DARNEGOWN, Nov. 3, 1861. The First Maryland regiment have obtained a furlough until Friday next for the purpose of going home to vote at the State election. Most of them started hence on Friday

About nine o'clock Friday night a furious gale set in, accompanied by rain in torrents, which steadily continued until nine last night. The reads were flooded, and Muddy Branch, which divides the encam; m nts, to an unprecedented heighth, it impassible to light wagens, several of which were carried away. So heavy was the storm that all unnecessary cutdoor military operations were suspended, and drills and parades were dispensed with. During the night the storm abated and a pleasant, smiling Sabbath w dawns upon us.

On Friday the body of a man, ascertained to be that of Peter Dunn, a member of Baker's regiment, and a rest-dent of New York, was taken out of the river near the mouth of Muddy Branch. He was one of the victims of the Ball's Bluff battle.

The typhoid fever prevai's to a great extent in some of the regiments, and frequent deaths are the result. The measles have nearly had their run to this division. Your correspondent recently observed, in an unfenced and nprotected graveyard, near the grounds of the Conn cticut Fifth, a rustic but elegant enclosure, including three new made and well turfed graves, probably the last resting place of members of that regiment, erected and adorned by their living comrades.

Rev. W. H. Wilson, a political prisoner, has been trans-

ierred to the charge of the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, and started thither yesterday.

Many of the regiments appear to be making preparations for cold weather—building stables, digging cellars, creeting California fire places, and the like—indicating a general impression of a stay of some length in this locality, or at least a desire for comfort while they do stay.

AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Letter from Governor Curtin to General Scott-Military Movements-Troops En Route for the Seat of War, &c. HARRISHURG, Nov. 5, 1861

The following letter has been sent to General Scott by

The following letter has been sent to General scott by the Governor of this State —

Sin.—I regret extremely you should have passed through Harrisburg the other day without my having any knowledge of your approach or pressure, as it would have given me since or pleasure to bave had an opportunity of raying that efficial and personal homoge to which your emissant patriotism and genius entitle you, not which every cities of Fernsylvania would replace to offer. Although instantly and health have compelled your retirement, we shall not case to cherish in merany your glory, and hope that you will hap be preserved a living example of the highest public split and galantry, and that our young men may learn from your career that wirtue and most lead surely to the silections of a grateful country. Your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

The Governor this afternoon presented State flags to three regiments viz: Colonel Hartrauft's Fifty first, Bodge's Fifty second and Brooke's Fifty third. The Fifty second regiment leaves to night and the Fifty

Governor Curtin goes to Pettaville to morrow to present third to morrow.

a flag to Colonel Cake's Ninety-sixth regiment. The Ninety-sixth regiment will leave for the seat of war on